

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
HERALD.Rejected communications will not be re-
turned.THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the
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Volume XXXIV.....No. 87

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

REULAH PARTICULAR BAPTIST CHURCH.—ELDER
JAMES S. MAIR. Morning and evening.BAPTIST MARINERS' TEMPLE.—REV. DR. HODGE
Morning and evening.COOPER INSTITUTE.—FREE PREACHING BY REV. J.
B. MOORE. Morning and evening.CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.—Large Chapel, Un-
iversity, Washington square.—REV. DR. DEEMS. Morning
and evening.CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION.—REV. DR.
FLAHO. Morning and afternoon.CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, Third-street.—REV.
J. M. FULLMAN. Morning and evening.EVERETT ROOMS.—SPIRITUALISTS. DR. H. P. FAIR-
FIELD. Morning and evening.FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT.—REV. EAST-
BURN BERNARD. Morning and evening.PORT-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—
REV. DR. SCOTT. Morning and evening.MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT.—
CONFIRMATION. Evening.MARKET STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—
PARISHING. Morning and evening.SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REV. T. M.
DAWSON. Morning and evening.SECOND UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY, 26 East 23d st.—
REV. DR. SAWYER. Morning.THIRTY-FOURTH STREET REFORMED CHURCH.—
REV. ISAAC RILEY. Morning.UNIVERSITY, Washington square.—BISHOP SNOW.
Afternoon.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, March 23, 1869.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Daily Herald will be sent to subscribers
for one dollar a month.The postage being only thirty-five cents a
quarter, country subscribers by this arrangement
can receive the Herald at the same price it is
furnished in the city.

Notice to Herald Carriers and News Dealers.

HERALD carriers and news dealers are in-
formed that they can now procure the requisite
number of copies direct from this office without
delay.All complaints of "short counts" and spoiled
sheets must be made to the Superintendent in
the counting-room of the Herald establish-
ment.News men who have received spoiled papers
from the Herald office, are requested to re-
turn the same, with proof that they were
obtained from here direct, and have their
money refunded. Spoiled sheets must not be
sold to readers of the Herald.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated March 27.
Advices from Madrid point to the probability
of the Duke of Montpensier being elected to the Span-
ish throne.The *Gauleis*, a semi-official French paper, says
that the Emperor has made a demand on the King
of Prussia calling for an explanation of the recent
mobilization of troops on the western frontiers.Friendly relations between the Hellenic and Tur-
kish governments have been restored.
The North German Lloyd's steamship Deutschland,
Captain Nymann, arrived here at an early hour this
morning. She brings three days' later details of our
cable despatches. In another part of the paper will
be found an interesting resume of news from our
special correspondents in several of the European
capitals.

Japan.

Telegrams received in London yesterday from
Hong Kong, China, announce the loss of the Pacific
Mail steamship Herman, with a number of Japanese
troops on board.

Paraguay.

General Polidoro has been assigned to the com-
mand of the allied forces operating against Lopez.
The Paraguayans, at a public meeting, it is said,
have petitioned the allies to form a provisional govern-
ment.

Cuba.

The reported great battle near Remedios was
merely a small skirmish. The steamship Comandante,
which plies between Havana and Cardenas,
has been overdue at Havana for some time, and it
now appears that she was seized by Cuban passen-
gers on her last trip and taken to Nassau.

Haiti.

Advices from Port au Prince are to the 15th inst.
The finances of the government are in such a disor-
dered condition that the naval crews are discoun-
tented and grumbling for their pay. This renders
Romaine's situation somewhat precarious, and there
is, besides, much feeling against him in the capital.
The whites and blacks are in enmity, and assassina-
tions are feared.

St. Thomas.

Nothing has been heard at St. Thomas up to the
16th inst. of the Peruvian minister.

The Legislature.

The Assembly held a session yesterday and bills
were introduced relative to the condition of several
railroads; to punish frauds in canvassing, counting
or returning votes cast at elections; making wrong-
doing want of chastity to a female actionable
per se, and several others. Several bills were re-
ported, including one relative to the Nursery and
Child's Hospital of New York city. A number of
unimportant bills, including several relating to New
York and Brooklyn, were ordered to a third read-
ing. The Assembly then adjourned until half past
seven o'clock Monday evening.

Miscellaneous.

President Grant is quite ill, partly with neuralgia
and partly from exhaustion, consequent upon his
unremitting labor since his inauguration. He has
attended to business matters from eight in the morn-
ing until twelve at night nearly every day. Visitors
were denied admission to him yesterday in conse-
quence of his indisposition.General Stoneman, commanding in Virginia, issued
an order yesterday suspending Governor Wells and
assuming the duties of the gubernatorial office him-self. Mayor Burgess, of Petersburg, is removed.
It is supposed that Governor Wells is suspended in
consequence of the accusation of mail robbery pre-
ferred against him. The letter purloined, it is under-
stood, contained a plan which it was alleged Gov-
ernor Wells and other radicals had agreed upon for
the purpose of selling out the republican party in
Virginia.General Order No. 11, which directed all chiefs of
departments and bureaus to serve on the staff of
General Sherman, and submit their reports through
him instead of through the Secretary of War, has
been rescinded. Only orders and instructions relative
to military operations will be issued through
General Sherman.General Sickles, at his own request, has been
ordered before the Retiring Board for examination.
General Adelbert Ames has been assigned to duty
as Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau
in Mississippi and General J. J. Reynolds to the same
duty in Texas.The Buffalo Board of Trade, with but one dissent-
ing voice, has endorsed the resolutions of the New
York Produce Exchange calling for the enlargement
of the canal and a general reform in their man-
agement.James D. Martin, the defaulting cashier of the
Boston High and Leather Bank, recently sentenced
to the penitentiary, was yesterday discharged in
accordance with President Johnson's pardon. Two
other criminal indictments against him were pro-
duced by the prosecuting attorney, upon which he
gave bail in \$30,000 to answer.

The City.

During the month of February there were 332,443
letters received from and 377,385 mailed to Europe
through the New York Post Office.The investigation into the shooting of the convict
Lockwood will be commenced at Coroner Flynn's
office on Monday. A statement made by Alfred
Lawrence, a constable, shows that the shooting was
done after the convict had surrendered, and that the
keepers treated him most brutally after he was shot.Theodore Allen was brought before Justice Led-
with yesterday on a charge of assaulting a deputy
sheriff and rescuing a prisoner. As the charge was
not fully substantiated he was discharged, but the
whereabouts of the rescued prisoner is unknown.
Allen is also a deputy sheriff, and the matter was re-
ferred to his chief.Among the incomes reported in Brooklyn are the
following: Henry Ward Beecher, \$21,175; J. W.
Harper, \$26,015, and H. B. Chadin, \$30,000.The stock market yesterday was dull, but gen-
erally firm. The exceptions were New York Central
and Pacific, which were quite irregular. Gold was
dull, closing finally at 131½.There was but little activity in commercial circles
yesterday, though some of the markets were fairly
active and higher. Cotton was steady at 23½c.
for middling upland, with a moderate demand. Groc-
eries were dull and heavy at former prices. On "Change
four was in moderate demand and the sales were
generally at 1c. 10c. higher prices. Wheat was
in active demand and prices were higher,
particularly for spring and California, the
former closing at 41 1/8 bid and for No. 2
and the latter at 41 1/8 bid and 41 1/8 asked. New mixed
Western. Oats were in fair demand and higher.
Pork was moderately active and firm, while beef
was dull and heavy and in fair demand and
firm. Petroleum was quiet and decidedly lower,
crude (in bulk) closing at 18c. a 18½c. and refined at
30½c. a 31c. Spirits turpentine was firm at 50c.
and 50½c. while strained rosin was freely dealt in,
and 5c. a 7c. per bbl. higher.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Governor Bullock and E. Tweedy, of Georgia; Cap-
tain Lindsay Brine, of the royal navy, England, and
Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca, are at the Fifth Avenue
Hotel.Surgeon Quin, of the United States Navy; Captain
Marty, of the steamship Siberia, and V. A. Satori,
of Philadelphia, are at the Hoffman House.Governor Pierpont, of West Virginia; Charles Wen-
dell, of Chicago, and H. H. Starkweather, of Nor-
wich, are at the Astor House.Miss B. Hackett, of Albany; Colonel J. Ricker, of
Montana, and Judge J. H. Leroy, of Orange, N. J.,
are at the Metropolitan Hotel.Captain R. H. Chadbourne, of Chicago, and Charles
Eaton, United States Marshal, St. Paul, Minn., are at
the St. Charles Hotel.General T. B. Smith and W. Hooper Harris, of
Tennessee, and A. Andria, of Belgium, are at the
Malta House.W. O. Deinfeld, of Philadelphia, and Lorenzo
Castro, of Mexico, are at the New York Hotel.Mr. J. C. B. Davis, Assistant United States Secre-
tary of State, is at the Brevoort House.Orlando Tompkins, of Boston; H. M. Sherman, of
Providence, and E. P. Dutton, of Boston, are at the
Westminster Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

Baron Schöller and Colonel S. M. Johnson left
yesterday for Washington; General Burdick for
Providence, R. I.; Judge Kattell and Judge Balcom
for Banghamton; J. J. C. Abbott for Canada; Captain
Kennedy and Lewis Leland sailed in the City
of Paris for Liverpool.The Approaching Ecumenical Council.—The
Pope's Invitation to the Sovereigns.It is a curious and not uninteresting fact
that the Catholic hierarchy at this peculiar jun-
cture in the history of Christianity should have
so much set their hearts on reviving, with much
of ancient pomp and splendor, the institution
once known so well under the name of Ecum-
enical Council. For three hundred years
such a council has been deemed an impossi-
bility. Since the days of Pope Paul III., who
in 1545 convened the celebrated Council of
Trent—a council which accomplished but little
good, although it lasted for eighteen years—
no occupant of the holy chair has been bold
enough to venture upon so grand an experi-
ment. An Ecumenical Council, since the fail-
ure of that of Trent, has, in fact, by the entire
Protestant Church, as well as by a large sec-
tion of the Catholic Church, been deemed an
impossibility. Strictly speaking an Ecumenical
Council is a council representing the entire
of Christendom—the Church of the whole earth.
On this account it is the Greek or Eastern
Church regards as ecumenical only the first
seven councils. The Latin Church makes out
nineteen general councils; but in the great
councils of the West the Eastern Church was
never properly represented. Some there are
who, belonging to neither the Greek nor Latin
communion, hold that the first seven were
Greek councils, that the latter twelve were
Latin councils, and that, therefore, there never
has been an Ecumenical Council in the proper
sense of the term. It is certainly somewhat
difficult now to see how, with the Eastern
Church unrepresented and with the Protestant
Churches unrepresented, an Ecumenical Coun-
cil is possible. These, however, are questions
rather for the ecclesiastics than for us. What
we mean to say is that, all things considered,
it argues very considerable boldness on the part
of Pius the Ninth and his advisers to decide
upon convening a General Council.Since the announcement was officially made
that a General Council would be held in Rome
in December, 1869, nothing has been left un-
done to make it as general and as much a suc-
cess as possible. Invitations have been issued,
not to the archbishops and bishops of the
Catholic Church only, but to the representative
heads of the Greek and Gothic Churches as
well. We have not heard that there is any
likelihood of the Patriarch of Constantinople
or any of his suffragans responding to the call
of his Holiness. The "Ecumenical Patriarch"
is, in fact, reported to be rather indignant atthe presumption which such an invitation
seemed to indicate. Whether the Archbishop
of Canterbury has made any reply has
not yet been made public. Indeed,
we have no reason to believe that the
bishops of the Eastern Rite, as Pius the Ninth
rather contemptuously named them, or the rep-
resentatives of the Protestant churches, will
through themselves Catholic enough to accept
the invitation and take the places that may be
provided for them in the forthcoming Council.
One of our latest cable despatches from Rome
informs us that the Pope has just invited
the sovereigns to send ecclesiastics to rep-
resent them in the approaching Council. This
shows that his Holiness has not abandoned
the hope of having a council very general in
its character, and encouraged and sanctioned
by the pomp and power of the secular arm.
There can be no doubt that France and Austria
and all other Catholic monarchies of Europe
will comply with the invitation and send their
representatives. Russia, of course, will send
none; nor will Great Britain, nor Holland, nor
Denmark, nor Sweden; but there is very good
reason for believing that Prussia is anxious to
take her place. The King of Prussia now rules
over a large Catholic population, and if King
William does send a representative or repre-
sentatives, as the case may require, he will
only be acting in harmony with his past policy
and with his present interests. Bismarck,
we may rest assured, will take good care
that nothing be done to give cause of offence
to the Catholic population of South Germany.
But what about the New World? What about
the sovereign people? The Emperor of Brazil
will be represented. Why not President
Grant and President Juarez and the rest of
them? The committee of arrangements will,
no doubt, attend to all this.It will not be wonderful if some little trouble
is experienced in apportioning to each nation
its proper representative rights. There is the
question of place and there is the question of
numbers. It may be difficult to give to each
nation its proper place and to determine which
nation shall have only one and which nation
shall have more than one representative. In
the days of the Holy Roman Empire the Em-
peror, of course, had the first place. But the
Holy Roman Empire is no more, and since it
ceased to exist there has been no General
Council. Austria will, no doubt, claim that
place. The Cesar is no longer the head of
Germany; and, as the ambition of Napoleon
is quite equal to the situation, we shall not be
surprised if the heir of his uncle takes the
premier position in the Ecumenical Council of
1869. This is one of the many interesting
questions which gather around the show.
As, however, it will be the last semi-
religious, semi-secular farce of the kind,
the issues will be of comparatively little im-
portance.What the Council intends to do is of course
as yet a hidden mystery. Whether the mys-
tery will ever be revealed, or whether the
revelation will be of any service to humanity
is another question. Many important ques-
tions require to be settled. The Church
wishes to know what it should and what it
should not believe. It wants, for example,
some authoritative and final declaration in
regard to the Immaculate Conception. It is
equally concerned about the Pope's infalli-
bility. Then there is the old question about
the divine rights of monarchs—a question
which is receiving almost every year fresh
and startling illustrations. We want this
Council to speak out—to speak out manfully;
and as the infallibility of Ecumenical Councils is
a dogma of the Church, there is no reason
why the humble and the simple-minded should
not henceforward have their pathway made
smooth and easy before them. In these times
what we want above everything else is an
authoritative voice. If that voice comes not
directly from above, it must come through the
Church. The approaching Ecumenical Council
is for the Church a grand opportunity. We
await the result with patience.THE KING OF SPAIN.—By special cable tele-
gram from London we learn that Spain is to
obtain a king in the person of Louis de
Orleans, duc de Montpensier, who will arrive
in Madrid within a fortnight and assume the
royalty voted by the existing authorities. The
duc de Montpensier is a Bourbon, the fifth
child of the late King Louis Philippe, of
France. The Spanish vote limits his term of
tenure of office to eighteen years, the exact
period during which his father swayed the des-
tinies of the French people.WHIPPING THEM IN.—The republican sup-
porters in the House of General Butler for
the absolute repeal of the Tenure of Office
law have the constitution, the rights of the
President, the rights of the House and the
will of the people on their side, and they have
the issue in their hands, with the democrats
to back them. Let these republican rep-
esentatives, therefore, hold fast to their position
and avoid a party caucus on the subject if they
would be free men. If they go into a caucus
they go to be whipped into the party traces
and to become slaves to the majority of the
caucus. We have had enough of the sinking
of independent thought and action in these
party caucuses, and this is a good time for
putting an end to this miserable sort of
despotism.INFANTILE PRECOCITY.—The St. Charles
(Minn.) Herald contains an account of an
infant only three months old who can talk as
well as its grandmother. This is nothing at
all strange. The copperhead papers have
been endeavoring to show for the past year or
two that a full-grown man, fifty years old, can't
talk at all.EQUAL RIGHTS AMONG THE WOMEN.—It is
reported that a female beauty, of African "scent,"
has been added to the lovely females of the
Treasury Department. With a few more of
the same sort, and a few Indian, Mexican and
Chinese belles, the ladies' branch of the de-
partment will be complete, and then will come
the millennium.THE BALANCE OF POWER.—We told the
forty-odd democrats in Congress at the begin-
ning of the present session that they were the
potential quantity there, and that they might
decide every vital question if they would fol-
low any intelligent lead—in fact, any lead but
that of Booby Brooks. By the vote on the
Tenure of Office law, in which they had the
sagacity to follow keen Ben Butler, they have
justified our declaration, and can see the power
of a minority.Progress of the Herald—A Branch Office
in Brooklyn.The Brooklyn Morning Union, an enter-
prising little journal published in the City of
Brooklyn, printed the following announcement
in its issue yesterday:—We learn that the shrewd and venerable proprietor
of the New York Herald, with characteristic appre-
ciation of the business facilities of the situation, is
about to establish an imposing Herald office in
Brooklyn. The location selected is on Fulton, near
Sands street, contiguous to the proposed terminus
of the great bridge. Such instances as these are but
the natural result of the recent rapid advancement
and growth of our beautiful city. Considering the out-
rush of old residents from that bounded
warehouse across the river, the great influx of
home-seekers within our own borders, and the astom-
ishing success of the Morning Union, we are tempted
to wonder how long a time will elapse before all
the leading New York journals will flock with all
their office goods and trappings to the windows of our
Brooklyn Ark.The Brooklyn Union is perfectly correct in
its announcement of our intention, and ap-
pears to entertain a very fair and accurate ap-
preciation of our motives and the reasons
therefor. Reflecting as it does the daily ex-
panding interests, the increasing wants, the
commercial necessities and ever multiplying
interests of New York and the surrounding
suburban cities, and reaching as it does a mil-
lion of readers daily, we have been convinced
for some years past that the Herald office in
New York was inadequate to supply completely
the demands made for our journal by the pub-
lic. The most incessant care and enterprise
were not enough. The publication of triple
sheets occasionally, then the issue of triple
sheets daily, and even the printing of quadruple
sheets almost failed. Our news columns were
trenched on by advertisements at all seasons
of the year, so that the conviction has been
forced upon us that a bringing of the Herald
home to our readers has become an absolute
public requirement. Convinced we act, and
Brooklyn, one of the most enterprising and ex-
panding first class cities in the Union, will ex-
perience the first effects of our enterprise.We will bring the Herald at an early hour,
and with regularity, daily to the doors of our
fellow citizens at the other side of the East
river. No more need of our advertising patrons
crossing the ferries in order to reach our new
establishment corner of Ann street and Broad-
way. Since the opening of this building a
new and most heavy business has been evoked
for the Herald in New York and, as we have
intimated, Brooklyn could scarcely be accom-
modated here. Such are a few of the cogent
reasons which compel us to the step so ac-
curately reported by the Union. On Thursday
morning next we shall open a branch office of
the New York Herald at No. 145 Fulton
street, Brooklyn. At this establishment the
carriers of the Herald on the other side of
the river will be supplied, receiving their
papers at an early hour in the morning.
Advertisements for the Herald will be re-
ceived there; letters for the Herald will be
taken and duly forwarded to the office, and all
necessary business transacted with despatch
and accuracy. We live in an age of progress
and are determined that the Herald shall be
kept fully equal to its exigencies.

Ocean Cables on Our Shore.

Several bills are now before Congress in re-
gard to the landing of ocean telegraph cables
on our shore, but that which is entitled to the
most favorable consideration of that body is
Senate bill No. 127, presented by Mr. Fenton
on the 15th inst. This bill provides that on
all telegraph lines or cables between the United
States and foreign countries our government
shall enjoy the same privileges enjoyed by
any foreign government; that our citizens shall
enjoy the same privileges in regard to tolls as
are enjoyed by those of the most favored na-
tion, and that our government and citizens
shall at all times be entitled to the use of the
line. Any and every telegraph company for-
mally accepting these provisions may at once
establish its lines within our waters and shores.
These provisions are wise and liberal, and are
such as our whole commercial community are
looking to Congress to establish at once by
law, and to away forever with the hopes and
aspirations of private parties to obtain a mo-
nopoly in ocean telegraphy. A French com-
pany, asking no exclusive privilege, is to-day
knocking at our door for permission to come in
with its cable, and every business man hopes
that consent will be granted. By passing the
Fenton bill this will be done, and what is still
more important, a general provision for ocean
cable growth will be made. Let the Fenton
bill pass at once.A VERDICT.—The coroner's jury has de-
clared that in three deaths on the James Fos-
ter, caused by "cruel and inhuman treatment,"
the culpable persons were the boatswain, car-
penter, third mate and surgeon of the ship.
What next? Shall we have a trial of these
persons, or is this the last?"WANTED—A MORAL PURPOSE."—This is
an editorial advertisement in a politico-relig-
ious journal in this city, referring to the
situation in Washington. Whatever difficulty
may exist in regard to a "moral purpose" at
the seat of government there is certainly none
about immoral practices there—witness the
Indian land jobbing schemes and other re-
fuge plots to rob the public treasury.THE RADICAL WAR AGAINST GRANT.—The
Independent—radical religious organ—of this
city is out in a war against President Grant,
with a smart rap at Congress. It says:—"The
democratic party, ever lying in wait, have
now a greater opportunity to regain their lost
leadership than they have had at any period
since they first lost it." This is a candid
admission coming from such a source.HANDY IN CASE OF NECESSITY.—Chicago
papers do not know what to make of the report
that General Sheridan is coming among them
to establish his headquarters. They need not
trouble themselves. It will be handy to have
a soldier of such energy and decision on the
Canadian border in case of trouble with Great
Britain about the Alabama claims or from any
other cause.KILLING THE GOOSE THAT LAYS THE GOLDEN
EGGS.—The Buffalo Express says the transpor-
tation companies between the Northwest and
the Atlantic seaboard are charging too much for
the transmission of Western produce to its
market. That is a fact. These excessive
charges are in reality killing the goose that
lays the golden eggs; and we are glad to hear
from the Express that the merchants, farmers
and people generally concerned in the im-
mense traffic between the two sections are
awakening to the necessity of a reduction of
the existing excessive tariff of charges.

International Yacht Racing.

In another column we give a letter from
London setting forth the views held by yacht-
men there on points relating to the proposed
international contest, and also on the same
subject some recent remarks of Mr. Ashbury
at a gathering of British yachtmen under the
auspices of the Royal Victoria Club.Mr. Ashbury puts himself handsomely in the
attitude of a man who desires only fair play.
His original challenge, it will be remembered,
required that the size of the boats should be
found by Thames measurement. Our criti-
cism was that this was unfair to American
boats, inasmuch as their model—very different
from that of English boats—exposed them to
disadvantages under a rule adapted to the
English model. We did not mean that Mr.
Ashbury intended to secure an advantage of
his competitor; though we supposed that his
knowledge of the peculiarities of our model
might be sufficient for him to understand
when the fact was pointed out that we could
not have a fair race unless he modified that
requirement. We are glad, therefore, that he
consents to such modification. It will be seen
by his own words that he is willing to submit
the Thames rule to the commodore of any Eng-
lish club for judgment as to the application of
that rule to American yachts, and if it is
decided that the rule is unjust to us he will,
as we understand his words, withdraw that
requirement from his proposition for a race,
and even race the Dauntless if by equitable
measurement she is found to be a fair match
for the Cambria. We are pleased to note this
spirited individual action on the part of the
owner of the Cambria, and regret to note that
the British clubs officially refuse to listen to
propositions for the adoption of some better
rule for their own government than that in
use.Evidently it is intended that yachtmen visit-
ing England this year shall not complain of
want of warmth in the welcome, as every
paper brings us news of some discussion or
preparation having regard to international
contests. American boats will win no easy
matches from the consuls over the water, and
our yachtmen will be unwise to go out with an
overweening confidence in the powers of their
craft. Nothing can be more opposed than the
ideas respectively entertained here and in
England as to the form that gives speed in a
boat. The Englishman believes in the so-
called "fine lines" that make onward pro-
gress easy, and believes that a broad boat
cannot have these. He therefore makes
his yacht deep and sharp. The American be-
lieves that the way to make progress easy is to
make resistance as little as possible, and avoids
depth as he would defeat itself, contriving his
boat to skim the surface. Now, may not this
wide difference be the mere result of experi-
ence in two hemispheres—the result, indeed,
of different waters and different winds? May
not our model be the best in our own broad
rivers or in the long sweep of the ocean, and
the English model best in such choppy seas
as the channel? Some experienced men here
believe this, and believe that the Sappho, the
Dauntless and Mr. Lorillard's new boat will all
be beaten on the other side. They argue that
the English have improved very much since
the America beat them, and that we have car-
ried our own model a little too far, may be;
and that while we might readily beat the Eng-
lish here they will beat us on their side.We hope that our yachtmen going out will
keep in view the proposed race for at least ten
boats from the Thames to Gibraltar. That
would be a fine course.ALL RIGHT IN ONE VIEW.—The Augusta
(Ga.) Chronicle says there is "less violence,
less crime and more order and respect for law
in the State of Georgia than there is in any of
the Northern or Western States." As to respect
for law, yes. But what sort of law? Lynch
law?"STILL THEY COME."—The rush of the
office-seekers into the executive departments
has become such a nuisance that it is said an
order will be soon issued keeping the doors
closed against the hungry crowd until the sec-
retaries shall have looked over their morning
mails. Can it be that there is such a lack of
employment in this country to its young men
that these droves of them in Washington, or on
the way there, have no other resource than
the miserable vocation of office-beggars? The
question is suggestive of a fearful demoraliza-
tion through the length and breadth of the
land.CURIOUS LEAP.—That of a radical organ in
jumping from a Rhode Island orange grove to
a Rhode Island clambake in order to ridicule
Senator Sprague's speech on the "Great
Danger of the Republic."TIME LEVELS ALL.—President Grant and
ex-President Johnson are both reported sick.
It is not long since they would not ride in the
same coach together. After all the same kind
of carriage may convey them both, like all the
rest of the world, on their long and final
journey."A CHAMPION SPREAD EAGLE."—This
term is applied to Senator Sprague by the
Albany Evening Journal. Something seems
to be spreading in the radical camp, but it does
not seem that a noble bird like the eagle would
follow it."RUNNING A BLACKMAIL MILL."—The
Columbus (Ohio) Crisis, quoting from the
Herald an account of charges against a New
York revenue officer for offering to accept a
bribe, adds:—"It seems to be a better county
here for this business than in New York.
There they prosecute these enterprising ad-
venturers for 'running a mill.' Here a man
gets sued, with damages claimed that nobody
but the editor of a live democratic paper could
hope to pay, merely for advertising the public
of who is running them." It makes no dif-
ference in what part of the country the mill is
run, it is certain that Uncle Sam is soundly
robbed out of his legitimate dues.VERY LIKELY.—The Albany Journal says
selections from the country for offices located
in New York will disappoint some of the aspi-
rants in the metropolis. No doubt. But these
aspirants, like the old lady skinning her eels,
think disappointment is nothing "when they
get used to it."A FACT.—The Carlisle Herald says:—"The
men who talk the most in Congress are not the
most influential." It is a fact that most of the
loud gabblers are the biggest jobbers.

Italian Opera in New York.

All attempts of the old Academy clique, the
old, worn-out artists and the associated Bohem-
ians to galvanize Italian opera in New York
utterly fail. The season, so called, which has
just closed has proved a failure, like the others
that preceded it for some years past. Had it
not been for Miss Kellogg the doors of the
Academy would have been closed after the
first night or two. She alone kept the opera
on its legs even for the short period of its ex-
istence. In fact, the way in which Italian
opera has been presented here during several
years past has been an insult to the New York
public. The artists have been second or third
rate, and in the great capitals of Europe they
would be regarded scarcely fit to belong to the
usual stock companies. In the absence
of a good company in this country
the ancient manager of the Academy
thought he could compose one of the drifting
odds and ends of unemployed artists that
might